

VALYASHKO, N.A. [deceased]; CHESHKO, F.F.; ROMAZANOVICH, N.P.

Absorption spectra and structure of benzene derivatives. Part  
21.  $\text{P}$ -dimethylaminobenzenesulfonic acid and its methyl ester.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.9:2516-2524 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Benzenesulfonic acid--Spectra)

ROMAZANOVICH N.P.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry-Molecule. Chemical bond.

B-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimika, No 9, 1957, 29571

Author : XX. Valyashko N. A., Romazanovich N. P.

XXI. Valyashko N. A., Cheshko F. F., Romazanovich N. P.

Inst : not given

Title : Absorption Spectra and Structure of Benzene Derivatives. XX. Spectrographic Investigation of p-Aminobenzene Sulfonic Acid and Its Derivatives. XXI. p-Dimethylaminobenzene Sulfonic Acid and Its Methyl Ester.

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 9, 2509-2516; 2516-2524.

Abstract: XX. Investigation of ultraviolet absorption spectra (AS) of p-amino benzene sulfonic acid (I) and its amide (II), in water, 1 N NaOH and 1 N HCl, of ethyl ester of I (III) in 40 and 95% alcohol and of I in 40% alcohol; AS curves,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  and  $\epsilon$ , are given. A comparison is made with AS of benzene sulfonic acid (IV). Since AS of I contains a strong absorption band which is retained in alkaline solution, and since AS of III and II are very close to AS of I in aqueous solution,

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Category: USSR/Physical Chemistry-Molecule. Chemical bond.

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Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, no 9, 1957, 29571.

the authors reach the conclusion that I cannot exist in the form of an internal salt. Investigation of dependence of conductance of binary systems I - NaOH and I - HCl on composition and value of the heat of neutralization of I, did not confirm the possibility of the existence of I in the form of a dipolar ion. The authors consider that in I the NH<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>3</sub>H groups are conjugated with the benzene ring; the assumed conjugation scheme is shown.

XXI. Investigation of ultraviolet AS of p-dimethyl aminobenzene sulfonic acid (V) in 40% alcohol and 1 N HCl, and of its methyl ester (VI) in 40% alcohol; AS curves,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  and  $\epsilon$ , are shown. Similarity of AS of I, V and VI was ascertained. V was prepared from I and CH I. VI was prepared by methylation of V with (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; melting points of the freshly prepared, after 1, 3, 8 and 17 days are, respectively, 91, 180, 230 (decomposes) and 250° C (decomposes). From the last mentioned specimen was isolated, by extraction with benzene, a new, water-soluble form of VI, MP 300° (decomposes); both forms have been investigated microscopically and by means of x-rays; it was found that the

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Category: USSR/Physical Chemistry-Molecule. Chemical bond.

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Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, no 9, 1957, 29571.

stable, water-soluble form has an ionic crystal lattice, while the metastable -- a molecular lattice. These facts and also the ready mutual conversion of both forms, similarity of AS of VI and I, and difference from AS of IV, refute the previously expressed opinion (Kuhn R., Ruelius H., Chem. Ber., 1950, 83, 420) of the conversion of VI into betaine V. Communication XIX see RZhKhim, 1956, 64224.

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Roma Dan Novichenko

Absorption spectra and structure of benzene derivatives  
of the type  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ . A monobenzenesulfonamide and  
and its derivatives. I. V. Danilenko and N. P. Romanenko  
VII. L. L. Danilenko and N. P. Romanenko Zvezd. Nauchnoe Izdatelstvo  
2709 (in 1956), p. 11. 51, 2092f. Absorption spectra  
were detd. for the following:  $p\text{-H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , abs.  
max. 2490 Å., inflection 3025-2780 Å., in aq. NaOH, abs.  
max. 2440 Å., inflection 3055-3750 Å.;  $p\text{-H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$  in  
water, abs. max. 2440 Å., inflection 3055-3750 Å.

The absorption spectrum of the monobenzenesulfonamide group  
in water at 2440 Å. is similar to that of the  $\text{NH}_2$  group  
and the ionization constant of the acid is found to support  
the idea of its existence as an inner salt. It is suggested  
that the  $p$ -conjugation between the SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> and NH<sub>2</sub> groups  
occurs by electron transfer to the central S atom reducing  
its formal charge from +2 to +1 with development of a  
+1 charge on the  $p$ -amino group with a quinoid structure  
 $p\text{-H}_2\text{N} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$  in 82% when freshly prep'd. suffers a  
change on storage and with time, in 2550, with little if any  
change in absorption spectrum, increased solv. in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  during  
this change is also noted. Electroconductivity of the  
system of the free acid with NaOH and HCl was detd. at  
24°; in 1:1 acid-NaOH there exists a definite minimum in  
the conductivity curve; in the system with HCl there is a  
weak minimum at 1:9 amino acid-HCl. This displacement  
of the min. is explained by reduction of basicity of the NH<sub>2</sub>

Valyashko, N. A. + Romazanovich, N. P.

group through its conjugation with  $\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ . XXI.  $p$ -Di-methylaminobenzenesulfonic acid and its methyl ester.  
N. A. Valyashko, V. F. Cheshko, and N. P. Romazanovich,  
*Ibid.* 2110-24. Absorption spectra in 40% EtOH were  
detd. as follows:  $p$ -H<sub>3</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H, abs. max. 2500 Å, min.  
2380, inflection 3120 2900 Å;  $p$ -Me<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H, abs.  
max. 2360, abs. min. 2300, inflection 3085-2950 Å.  
Freshly prep'd.  $p$ -Me<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>Me, m. 91°, abs. max. 2850,-  
very strong; with passage of time the m.p. rises and reaches  
a decomprn. point of 250° in 17 days, with absorption at 2850  
Å. becoming 50% weaker; the ester after standing in this  
manner and being purified by extn. with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, decomp. 300°  
and shows weak absorption at 2350 Å.; recrysta. from  
EtOH yields the initial form of the ester once again. The  
x-ray pattern of the ester changes in storage, but the  
change is not the formation of a betaine (cf. Kuhn and  
Ruelius, *C.A.* 45, 2408b); the stable form has an ionic-  
lattice, the unstable isomer has a mol. lattice. G. M. K.

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MM

Myl

S/032/61/027/003/009/025  
B101/B203

AUTHORS: Romazanovich, N. P. and Berezina, K. G.

TITLE: Polarographic determination of dichloro acetaldehyde in chlorination products of ethanol

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 3, 1961, 287-290

TEXT: Chloral, a chlorination product of ethanol, is used as initial material for the synthesis of chloroform (which is used for the production of fluoroplasts) and, together with dichloro acetaldehyde, for the synthesis of DDT and similar substances. The industrial chlorination product of ethanol, the so-called "chlorine oil", contains, besides chloral, other products of partial chlorination and oxidation of alcohol: dichloro acetaldehyde, its hydrates and alcoholates, acetals, dichloro acetic acid, its esters, etc. The determination of the content of dichloro acetaldehyde is important for the control of the chlorination process. It is, however, not possible by chemical methods in the presence of chloral. Proceeding from a paper by Ph. Elving, E. Bennet (Ref. 3: Anal. Chem., 26, 10, 1572 (1954)), the polarographic determination of dichloro acetaldehyde in a mixture with

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## Polarographic determination ...

chloral hydrate by means of a ЧЛАГ-312 (TsLA PE-312) electronic polarograph was developed. KCl was used as a background. Oxygen was removed by addition of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SCN}$ . Under such conditions, chloral hydrate gives a distinctly marked wave ( $E_{1/2} = -1.6$  v). Dichloro acetaldehyde gives two waves ( $E_{1/2} = -1.1$  and  $-1.6$  v). In mixtures of the two substances the  $-1.6$  v waves are superimposed, and the  $-1.1$  v of dichloro acetaldehyde appears distinctly only at a low content (5-10%) of chloral hydrate. With more than 50% chloral hydrate, its influence on the first wave of dichloro acetaldehyde must be taken into account. Fig. 2 shows the calibration curves. If the content of dichloro acetaldehyde is lower than 50%, the polarogram should be plotted with addition of a known amount of dichloro acetaldehyde. Errors of up to 13-14% may arise in this connection. As direct polarography of chlorine oil is not possible due to disturbing impurities, it is distilled off, and polarography is performed with the fractions 85-90°C and 90-95°C; the result is converted for the weighed portion of chlorine oil. The basis is 100 g of chlorine oil. The two fractions are weighed, and filled up to 100 ml with distilled water. 0.5-1.0 ml of the solution is mixed with 1 ml of saturated  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  solution and 25 ml of 0.2 N KCl. Polarography is performed

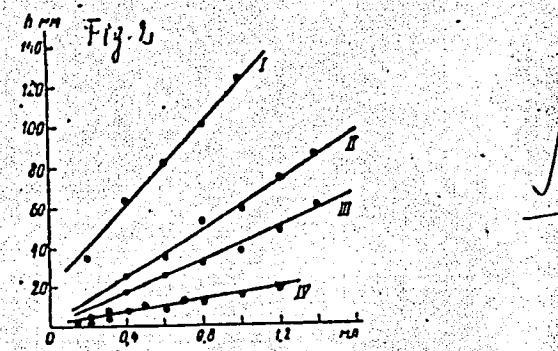
Card 2/3

S/032/61/027/003/009/025  
B101/B203

Polarographic determination ...

after filling up to 50 ml by addition of water. There are 3 figures,  
2 tables, and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Legend to Fig. 2: Calibration curves.  
I) Chloral hydrate; II) first wave of  
dichloro acetaldehyde; III) second  
wave of dichloro acetaldehyde;  
IV) elevation of the first wave of  
dichloro acetaldehyde by the pres-  
ence of chloral hydrate



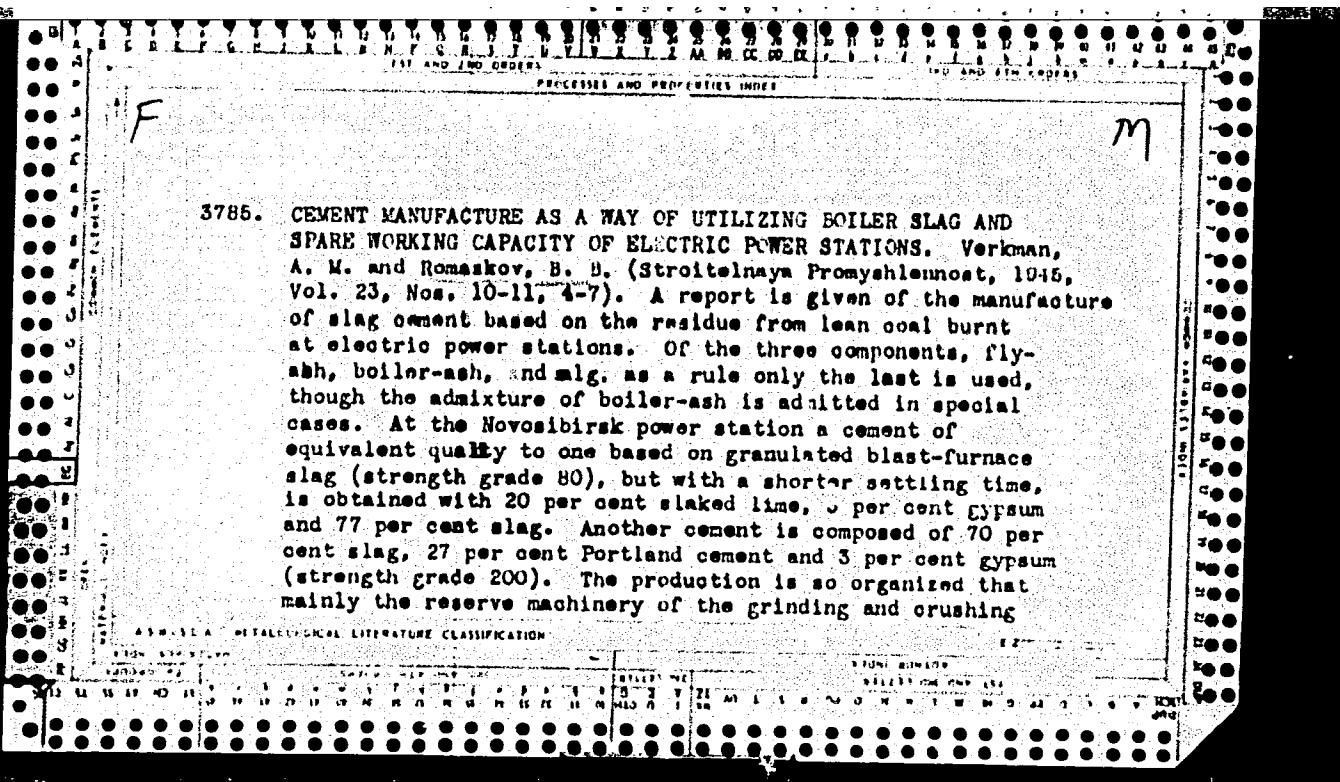
Card 3/3

ROMAZANOVICH, N.P.; BEREZINA, K.G.

Polarographic analysis of some analogs of DDT. Zav. lab. 27  
(MIRA 15:1)  
no. 12:1453 '61.  
(Ethane) (Polarography)

SHULYAK, L.I.; SEREDA, I.P.; ROMAZANOVICH, O.P.

Spectrophotometric determination of bis (p-chlorophenoxy) methane and bis (o-chlorophenoxy) methane present together.  
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.10:1092-1095 '63. (MIRA 17:1)



equipment is utilized, the machines operating during periods  
of reduced consumption of electric power.

B.R.S.

Bu. Ab.

81-5, Building and Road-Making Materials

Cement manufacture as a way of utilizing boiler slag and spent working capacity of electric power stations. A. M. Verxman and V. V. Romanov (Sverdlov. Prov., 1948, 58, No. 10-11, 4-7; Builid. Sb., 1947, 58, 289).—The manufacture of slag cement from the residues from lean coal burned at power stations is described. Of the three components, fly ash, boiler ash, and slag, only the last is usually used, but admixture of boiler ash is allowed in special cases. At Novosibirsk power station a cement equal in quality to one based on granulated blast-furnace slag (strength grade (S.G.) 60), but with a shorter setting time, is obtained with slag CaO 20, gypsum 3, and slag 77% (S.G. 500). R. B. CLARKE.

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*Cf*

Cement manufacture as a way of utilizing boiler slag and spare working capacity of electric power stations. A. M. Verkhman and V. N. Romashko. *Spravo. Prom.* 23, No. 10-11, 4-7(1945).—The manuf. of slag cement from the residue from lean coal burnt at power stations is described. Of the 3 components, fly ash, boiler ash, and slag, only the last is usually used, but admixture of boiler ash is allowed in special cases. At Novosibirsk power station a cement equal in quantity to one based on granulated blast-furnace slag [strength grade (S.G.) 80], but with a shorter setting time, is obtained with slaked CaO 20, gypsum 3, and slag 77%. Another cement contains 20, gypsum 3, and slag 77%. Another cement contains slag 70, portland cement 27, and gypsum 3% (S.G. 200).  
B. A.

Romaszko W.

Romaszko W., Eng. "Increase in the Daily Run of Railway Locomotives and in the Working Hours of the Crew in Goods Traffic." (O zwiększeniu przebiegu dobowego parowozów i drużyn parowozowych w ruchu towarowym). Przeglad Kolwowy, No. 3, 1950, pp. 58-60, 4 figs.

Referring to railway practice in the Soviet Union, where the covering of distance of more than 500 km daily by the engine crew is a normal occurrence, the author maintains that, on the Polish State Railways, runs of approximately 500 km daily could also be achieved in the case of long-distance goods trains with a commercial speed above 35 km/hour, without infringing the provisions of the law pertaining to working hours. This contention is supported by a number of examples based on effective traffic graphs, as well as by recommendations as to the requisite organization of engine crews. Other examples point to the possibility of increasing, by corresponding assignment of the crew services, the mean daily active run of railway locomotives.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

ROMBAKH, V.P.

Boundary of the absorption of light by alkaline earth oxides.  
Opt. i spektr. 9 no.2:258-259 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Alkaline earths)

ROMBAKH, V.P.

Boundary of the fundamental absorption of light by chalcogenides  
of alkali-earth metals. Opt.i spektr. 10 no.5:683-684 My '61.

(Alkali earth metals--Optical properties) (MIRA 14:8)

RKBASHIVSKAYA A. G. AND KOKUNIN A. I.

Reaktsionnaya Sposobnost' Slantsevogo Koksa, Coryuchiye Slantsy, 1934  
No 5,52

SO:

Coryuchiye Slantsy # 1934-35, TM .871  
G .74

PLATOV, Ye.M.; ROMBE, S.M.

Freezing semen in a lactose-yolk diluent with two per cent  
glycerol; preliminary report. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.8:84  
Ag '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya ikusstvennogo osemeneniya Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta konevodstva.  
(Semen—Preservation)

ROMBE, S.M., aspirant

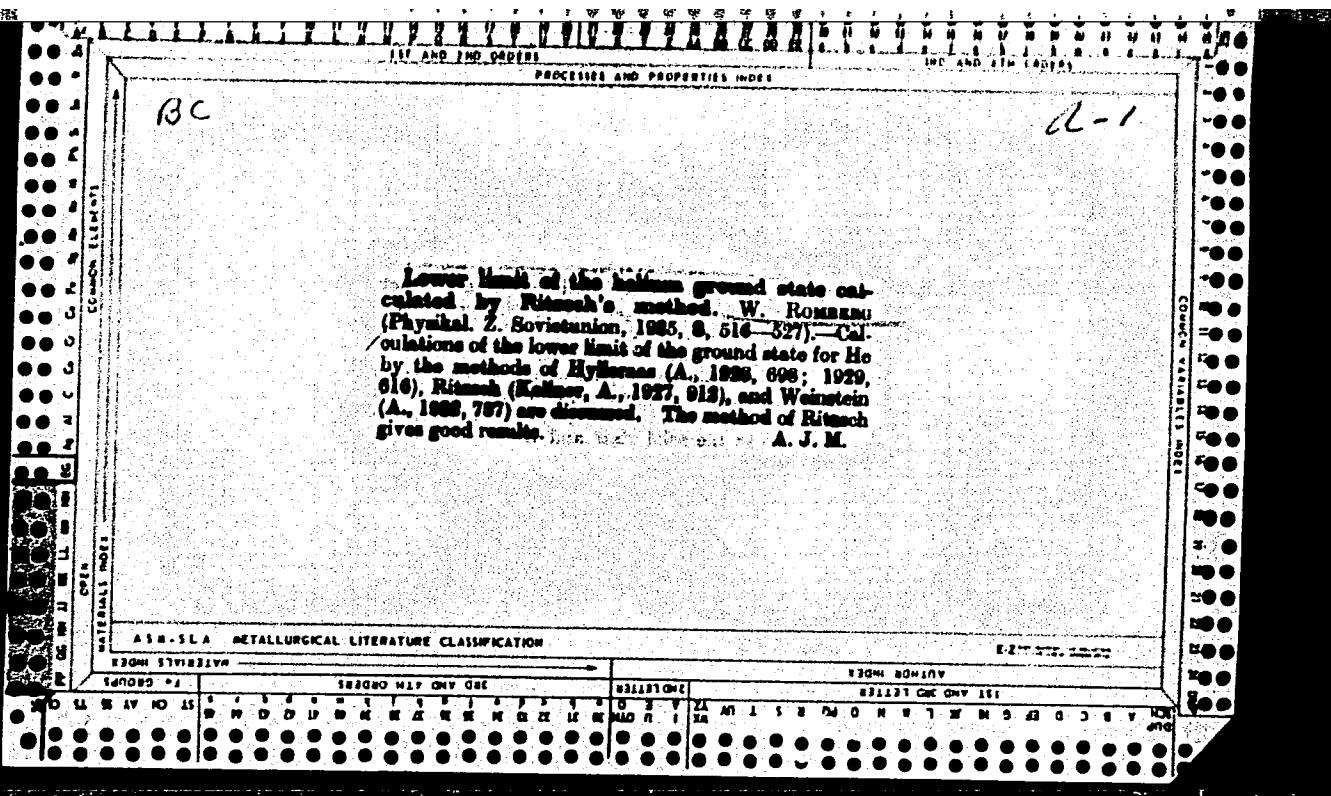
On what depends the duration of the period from calving to a new conception. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.2:47-49 F '61. (MIRA 15:11)

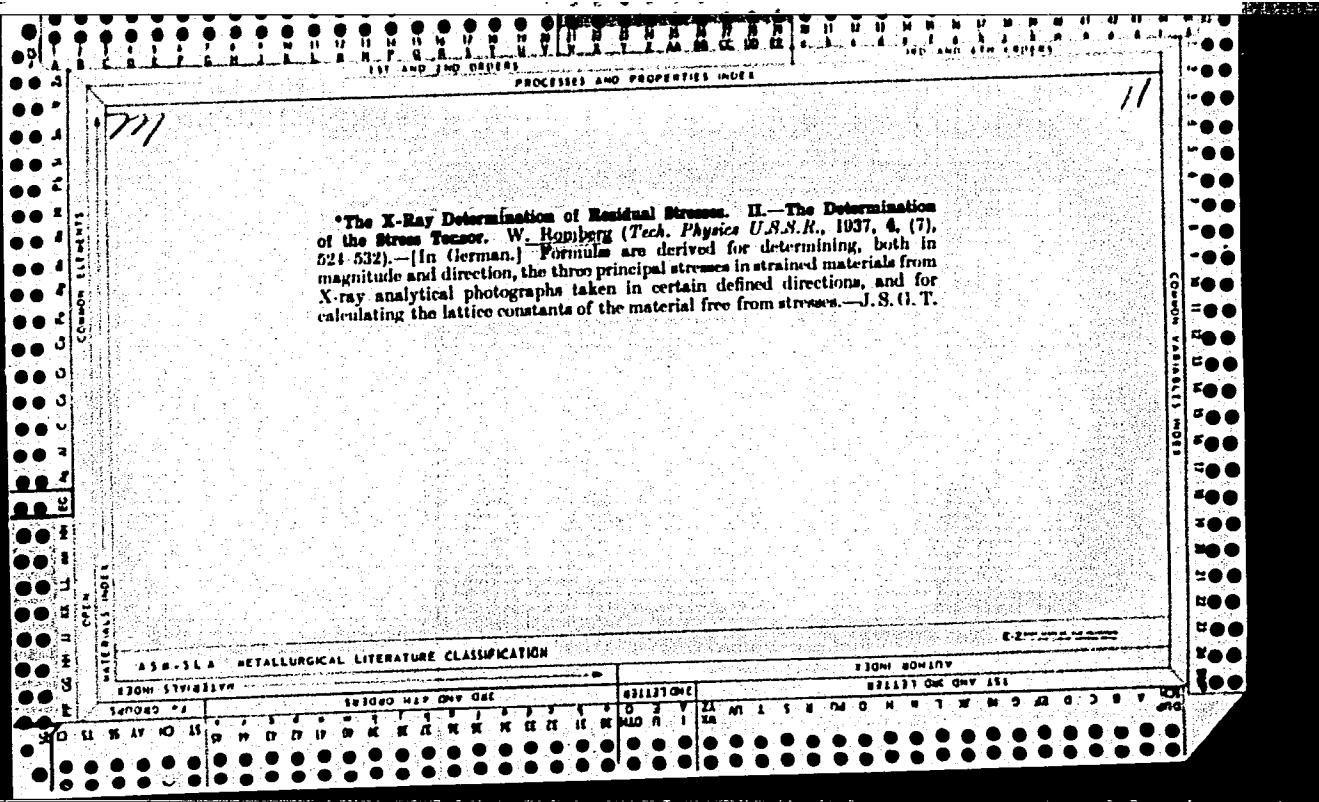
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva.  
(Dairy cattle breeding)

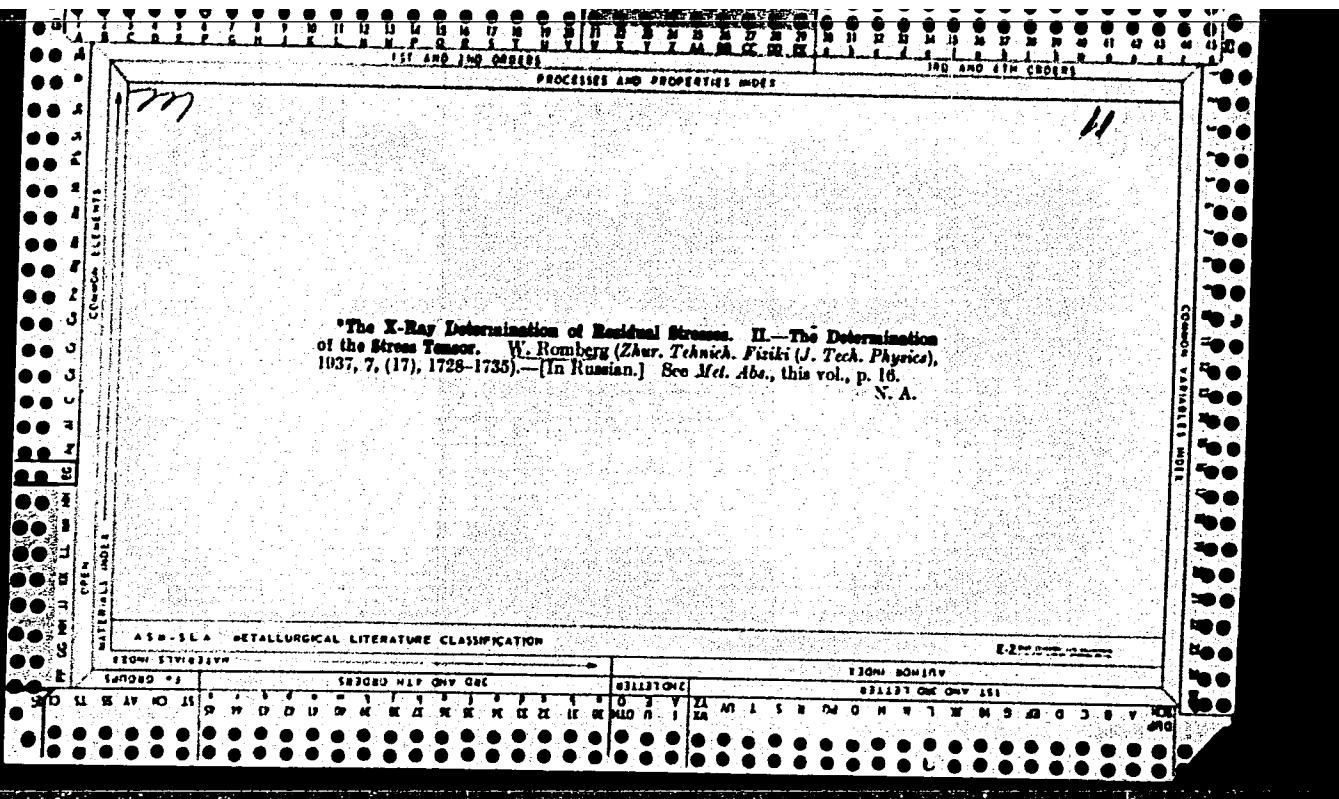
ROTBENG, V.

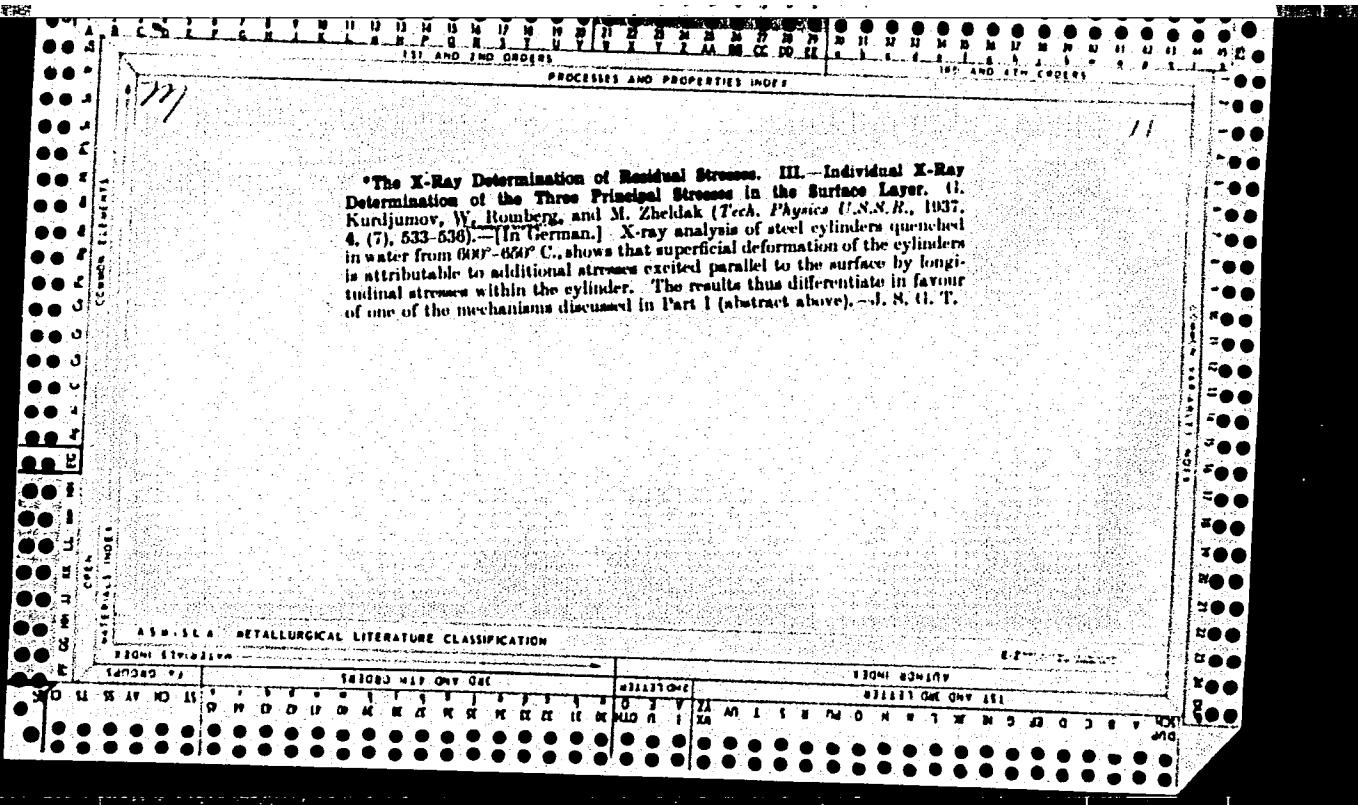
Bemerkung über die Gültigkeitsgrenzen der Galerkinschen Näherungsmethode für Eigenwertprobleme. Zh. Tekhn. Fiz., 3 (1936), 489-491.

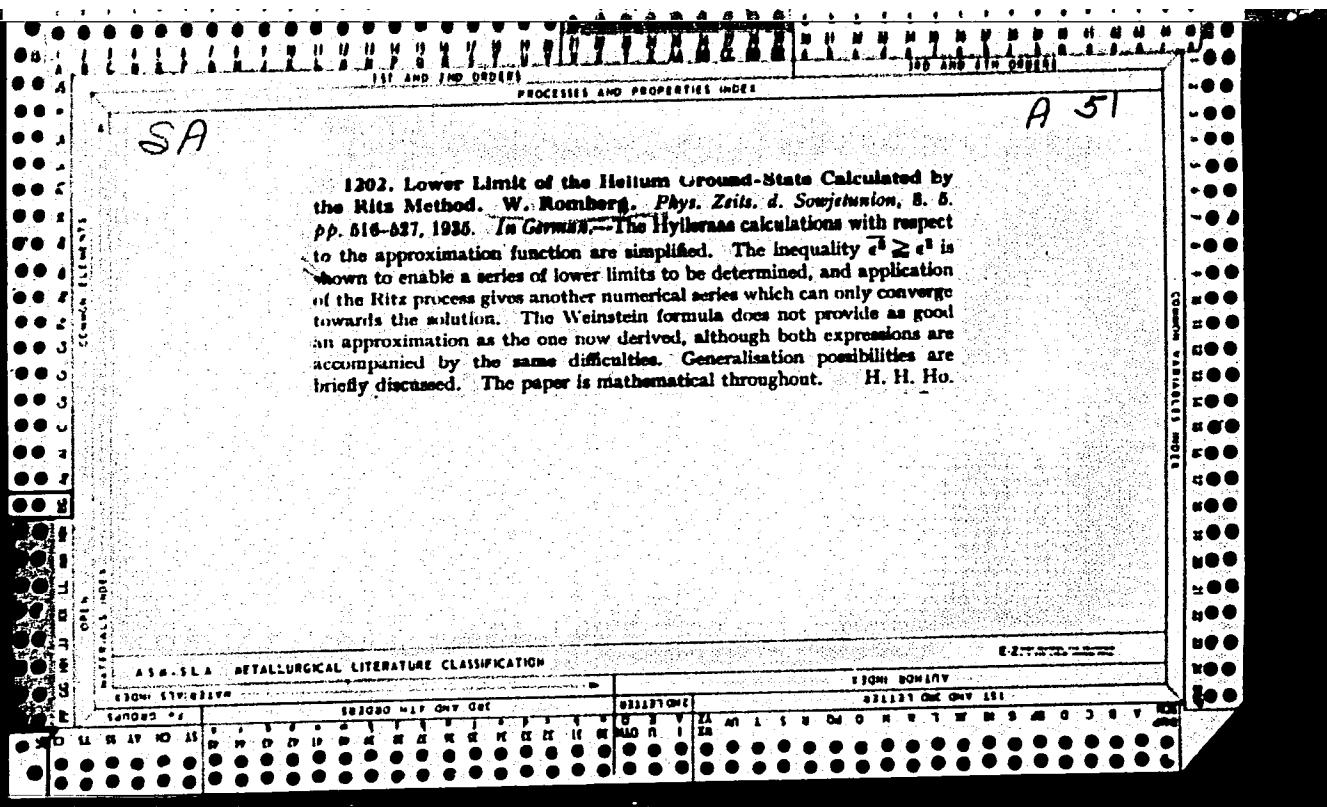
Metod Dlya Odnovremennogo Priblizhennogo Opredeleniya Cobstvennogo Znacheniya i Cobstvennoy Funktsii. Dan, 14 (1937), 65-68.

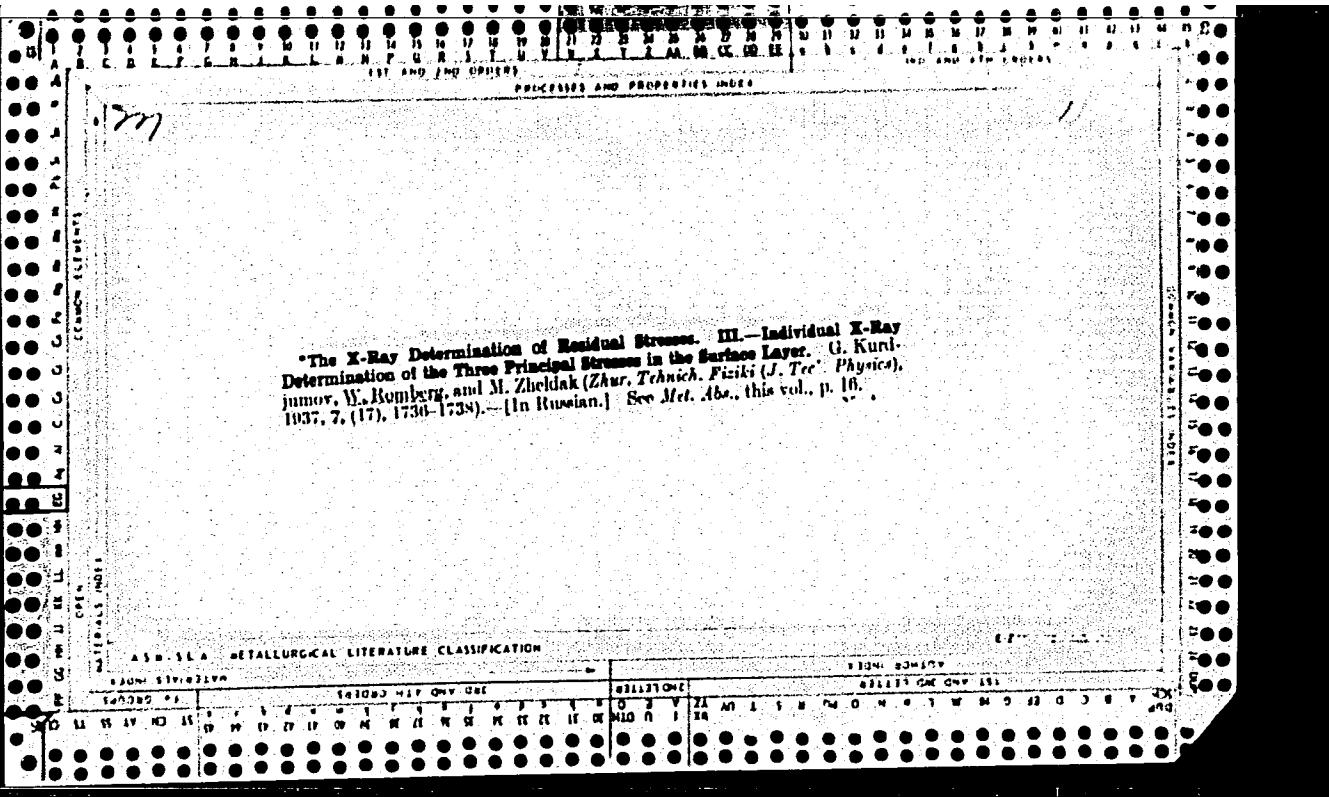


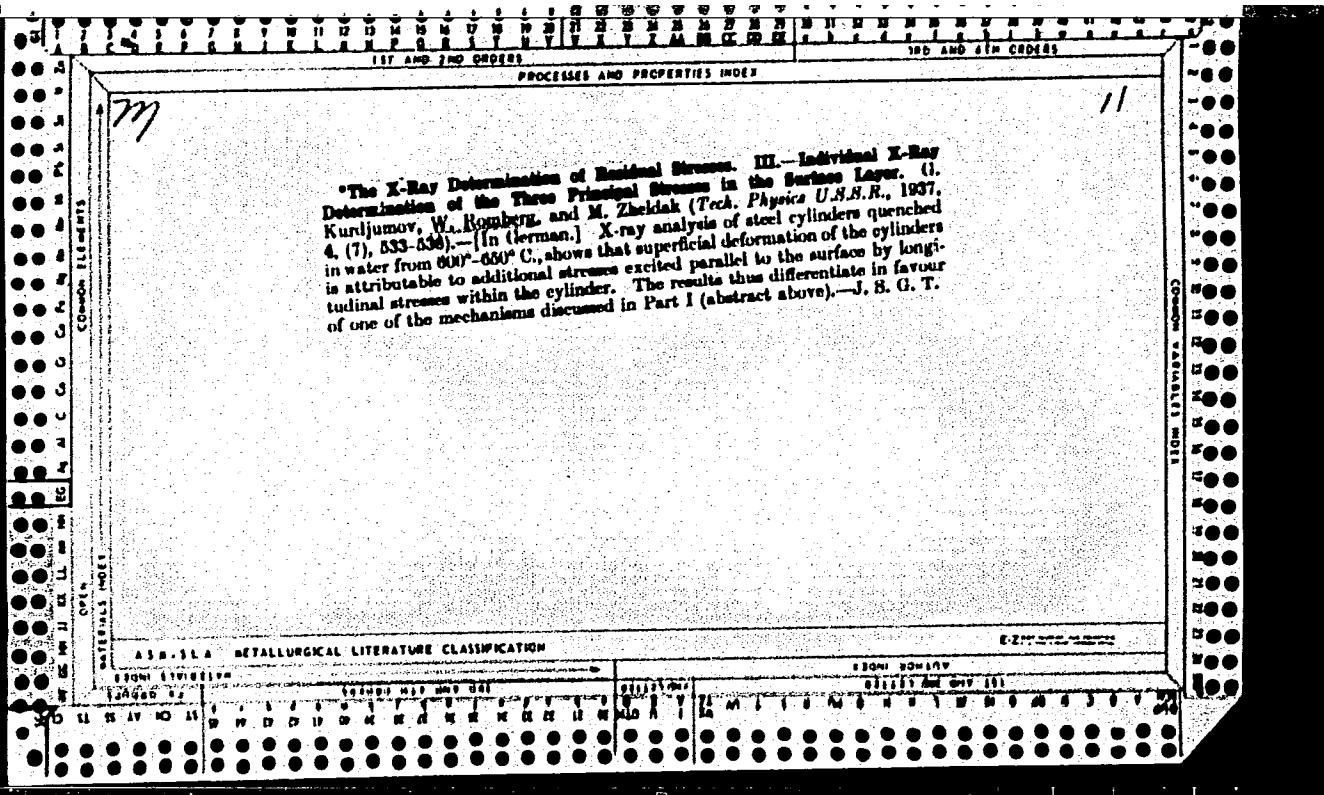


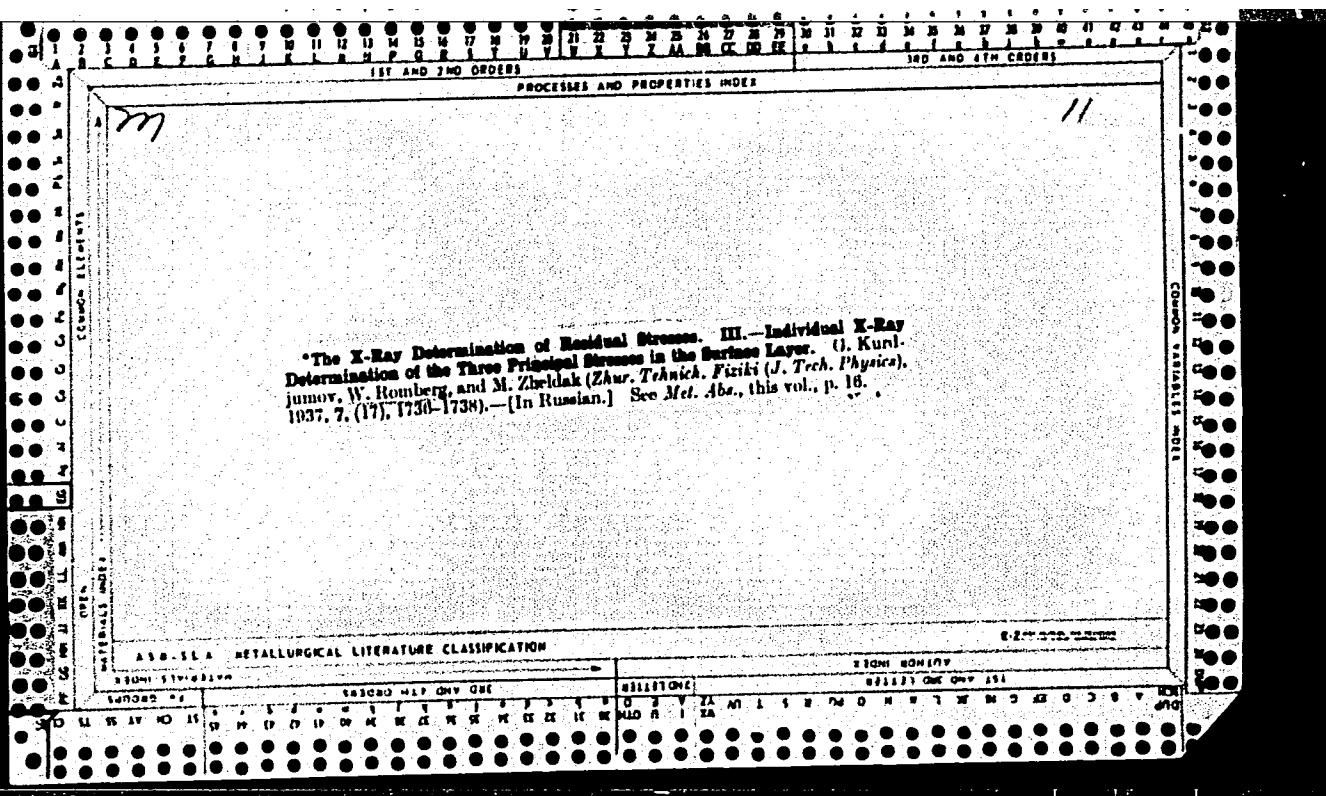






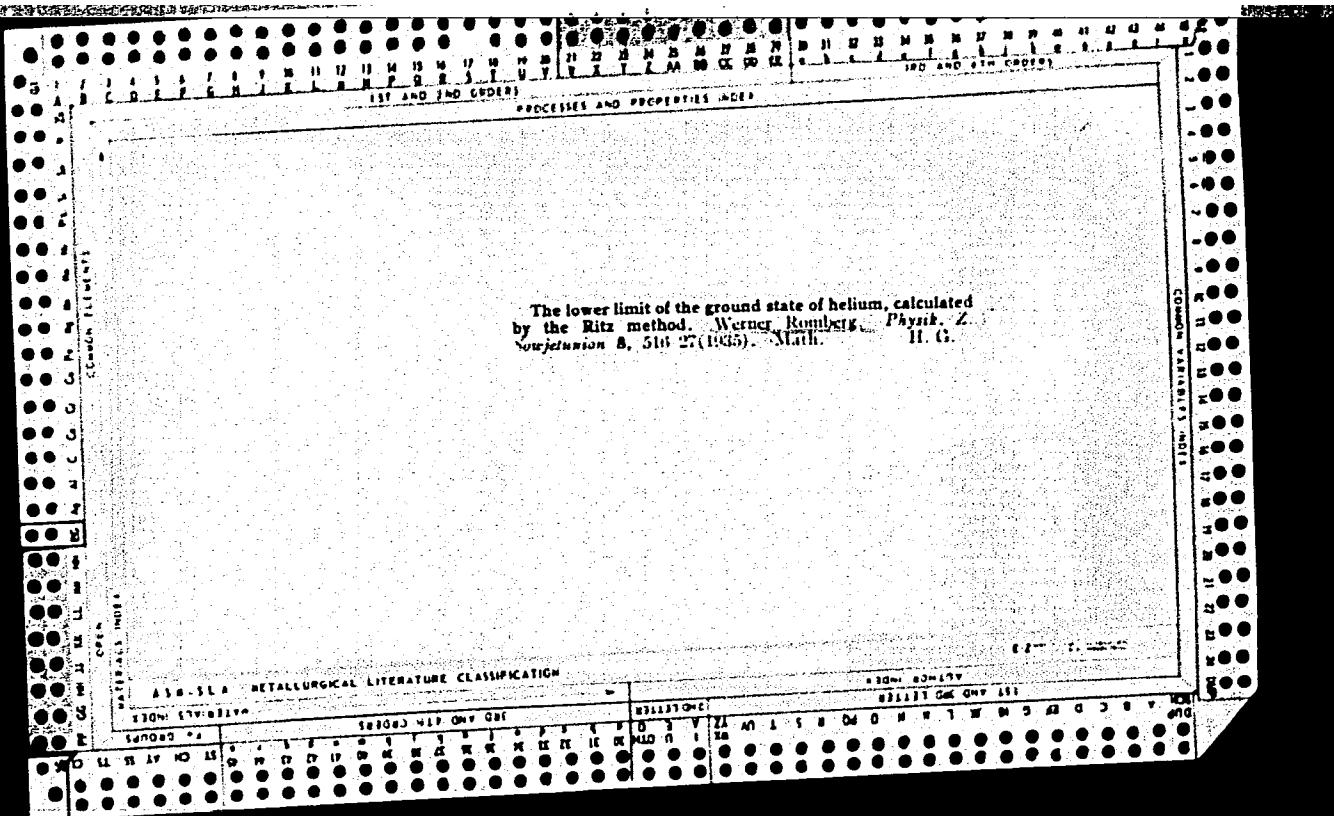






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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320005-7"

COUNTRY : GDR  
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry: Equilibria. Phase Transitions.  
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.469  
AUTHOR : Rombock, L.; Serowy, F.  
INST. :  
TITLE : Method of Separation of Multicomponent Solutions of Alkali Salts  
ORIG. PUB. : J. prakt. Chem., 1959, 8, No 1-2, 17-27  
ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted for the separation of pure alkali salts from multicomponent solutions by the method of crystallization in vessels separated by glass partitions into 10 parts with decreasing temperature along the vessel. In the mutual system of Na, K || NO<sub>3</sub>, Cl + H<sub>2</sub>O it was possible to achieve the crystallization

\*Physicochemical Analysis

CARD:

1/2

B-32

COUNTRY :		B
CATEGORY :		
ABS. JOUR. :	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 469	
AUTHOR :		
INST. :		
TITLE :		
ORIG. PUB. :		
ABSTRACT cont'd	of NaCl in a hot part and of KNO <sub>3</sub> in a cold part of the vessel. The advantages of this method over isothermal evaporation are pointed out.-- N. Timofeyeva	
CARD:	2/2	

RÖVIDKE, I.; SCIMES, G.

"Photometer for Flame in the Ceramic Laboratory", P. 105, (EPITCANYAG,  
Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,  
March 1955, Urcl.

ROMBIEL, P.; SZWEJKOWSKI, W.

ROMBIEL, P.; SZWEJKOWSKI, W. For the proper application of Bokanov's method in maintaining tracks. (To be contd.) Przeglad. p. 61

Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956  
PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY DROGOWY  
TECHNOLOGY  
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

ROMBIEL, P. ; SZWEJKOWSKI, W.

ROMBIEL, P. ; SZWEJKOWSKI, W. For the proper application of Bokanov's method in maintaining tracks. (Conclusion) Przeglad. p. 68

Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956  
PRZEGIAD KOLEJOWY DROGOWY  
TECHNOLOGY  
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

ROBRO, A. L.

"Fundamentals in Caring for Patients prior to and after X-Ray Therapy," Med.

Sestra., No. 9, 1948.

X-Ray Tech., 5th Soviet Hosp., -c1948-.

VEDMED', I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULESHOV, V.P., inzh.; ROMBRO, B.N., inzh.

Experimental testing of a ~~throttle~~ wetting system.

Energomashinostroenie 8 no.1:41-44 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Condensers (Steam))

ROMBRO, S.Ya.; TELYATNIKOV, I.P.

Use of television at the ammonium nitrate plant of  
the Lischansk Chemical Combine. Khim.prom. no.4:  
310-314 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Lischansk--Ammonium nitrate)  
(Industrial television)

S/064/60/000/004/013/021/XX  
B013/B063

AUTHORS: Rombro, S. Ya., Telyatnikov, I. P.

TITLE: Application of Television in the Ammonia Saltpeter Division of the Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat (Lisichansk Chemical Combine)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 46-50

TEXT: This is a report on the installation of a TV system in the ammonia saltpeter division of the Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat (Lisichansk Chemical Combine). The full automation of this division was carried out mainly by the Lisichanskiy filial OKBA (Lisichansk Branch of OKBA) in 1958. The TV system is used to control the decanting and packing of ammonia saltpeter. It has been developed on the basis of an industrial TV system of the type ПТУ-ОМ (PTU-OM) developed by the Laboratoriya avtomatiki GIAP (Automation Laboratory of GIAP). This system was mass-produced until 1958 by the Moskovskiy televizionnyy zavod (Moscow Television Plant). The redesigned TV camera consists of the pick-up, the

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Application of Television in the Ammonia  
Salspetz Division of the Lisichanskiy  
khimicheskiy kombinat (Lisichansk  
Chemical Combine)

S/064/60/000/004/013/021/xx  
B013/B063

transmitting camera which is housed in a casing of stainless steel and mounted on a turntable. Four lines connect the camera with the B<sub>7</sub>Y(VPU) TV receiver and the switchboard in the control room. The angular velocity of the turning of the camera was considered in redesigning the camera. In addition, an automatic device has been developed for the regulation of the optimum voltage on the signal electrode of the transmitter valve with respect to illumination. A photoresistor of the type φC (FS) is used as photosensitive element. The circuit diagram of the automatic controller makes it possible to maintain the optimum voltage on the signal electrode of the transmitter valve at a ratio of 1:60 when changing illumination. The transmitter valve of the type ЛИ-23 (LI-23) has a lifetime of 500 hrs. It is therefore necessary to switch on the system only for a short time. Its long response time (1.5-2 min; optimum after 10-15 min) makes it necessary to work out detailed operating conditions. The scheme developed for the operating conditions in the packing division of LKhK has shown that it is most

Card 2/3

Application of Television in the Ammonia  
Salt peter Division of the Lisichanskiy  
khimicheskiy kombinat (Lisichansk  
Chemical Combine)

S/064/60/000/004/013/021/XX  
B013/B063

effective to have the TV set switched on for only a short time. The wear of transmitter and thermionic valves is thus reduced, and the performance of the system is improved. Illumination could be improved by means of an additional lamp of 200 w, whereby a sufficiently strong light (30-40 lux) was attained for the image reproduction. The TV system of the packing division of LKhK has been in operation since October 1958. A technical inspection in May 1959 confirmed the perfect condition of the system. The long service life of the LI-23 transmitter valve was striking. The operation time of the system was recorded by a special counter. Between October 1958 and November 1959 the system was in operation for 1500 hrs. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: GIAP (State Design and Planning Scientific Research  
Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

Card 3/3

LUBENTSOV, V.F.; ROMERO, S.Ya.

An electronic precision phase-meter for measuring phase  
differences in sinusoidal voltages. Izm. tekhn. no.2:20-  
23 Mr-Ap '55. (MIRA 8:9)

(Electronic measurements)

Rombro, S.Ya.

AUTHOR: Frolova, P.V., Rombro, S.Ya. & Zavgorodnego, V.K. 94-2-6/27

TITLE: Measures to economise electric power in a plastics press shop.  
(Meropriyatiya po ekonomii elektroenergii v pressovom tsekhie po  
proizvodstvu izdeliy iz plastmassy.)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13. No.2. pp.22. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This brief note describes a suggestion of the authors' for which was awarded a fifth premium in the All-Union competition for economy of electric power. In the 'Plastmass' works at Karacharovsk the authors saved about 500,000 kWh annually by the following economy measures: switching-off electric motors whilst the press platens are stationary in the upper position; thermal insulation of the sides of press tools with sheet asbestos; automatic control of compressed air pressure; and reducing the filament voltage of h.f. valve generators during periods of no-load.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Electric power-Economical use

Card 1/1

ROM-BUGOSLAVSKAYA, Ye.S.; TUMANOV, A.N.

Clinical variations of hemorrhagic vasculitis. Kaz.med.  
zhur. m.3:50-52 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Terapeuticheskiye otdeleniya 32-y bol'nitsy (glavnnyy  
vrach - I.S.Yefimov) i 12-y bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach-  
A.I.Kirichenko) Khar'kova.  
(PURPURA (PATHOLOGY))

SAGAN, Zygmunt; HOMEJKO, Andrzej; RZYTKA, Jan

Distribution of blood groups in various diseases on the basis of  
data from clinics in Warsaw. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 5:391-399 1957.

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS, blood in  
group incidence in Polish women (Pol))

(BREAST NEOPLASMS, blood in  
same)

(PEPTIC ULCER, blood in  
same)

(BLOOD GROUPS, in various dis.  
cancer of breast & uterus & peptic ulcer in Polish  
patients (Pol))

ROMEJKO, J.

ROMEJKO, J. Let us discuss the question of the real basis for rationalization  
projects in forestry. p. 25.

Vol. 29, no. 11, Nov. 1955  
LAS POLSKI  
AGRICULTURE  
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

The functional reciprocal action between the spleen and the suprarenal capsule in the animal organism. R. L. Romel, Jerry Nauck, Isidorowitz, Inst. Physiol., Chem. Zentr., 1939, I, 247-52; Chem. Zentr., 1939, I, 161.—Removal of the spleen of rabbits reduced the sensitivity to adrenaline, so that much larger doses of the latter were necessary to increase the blood pressure of the animals. Hypertrophy of the suprarenal capsule also appeared following removal of the spleen. The reduced sensitivity to adrenaline is attributed to the increase in the amt. of adrenaline in the blood.

M. G. Moore

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320005-7"

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; GURFINKEL', V.S.; ROMEL', F.A.

New method and certain results of investigation of vestibular motor reflex in inadequate stimulation of the vestibular apparatus in man. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 5:19-22 Sept-Oct 1952.

(CLML 23:3)

1. Of the Laboratory of the Physiology of Movement, Central Scientific-Research Institute for Prostheses and Prostheses Manufacture.

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; MYASNIKOV, A.L.; GURFINKEL', V.S.; ZAMYSLOVA, K.N.; ROMEL', Ye.L.

First results of clinical application of cardiohemodynamography.  
Ter. arkh., Moskva 24 no.1:68-76 Jan-Feb 52. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director—Prof. A.L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMS USSR) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and of the Physiological Laboratory (Head--Prof. Ye.B. Babskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR), Central Scientific-Research Institute for Prostheses.

BABSKIY, Ye. B; GURFINKEL', V. S; ROMEL', Ye. L; YAKOBSON, Ya. S.

New method of investigation of cardiac function and respiration  
in man. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 83 no.6:952-960 21 Apr 1952.

(CLML 22:2)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Abrikosov 22 February 1952.
2. Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov.

BABSKIY, Ye. B; VINOGRADOVA, T. S; GURFINKEL', V.S; ROMEL',  
Ye. L; YAKOBSON, Ya. S.

New method of investigation on the vascular reactions in  
various parts of the body. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 84 no.  
1:189-192 1 May 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Active Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR for Babskiy.

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; GURFINKEL', V.S.; ROMEL', E.L.; YAKOBSON, Ya.S.

Capsule for electric registration of slight fluctuations in pressure. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 37 no.2:75-77 F '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratori (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR prof. Ye.B.Babskiy) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya, Moskva.  
(BLOOD PRESSURE,

\*appar. for electric registration of small oscillations)  
(PHYSIOLOGY, apparatus and instruments,  
electric registration of small oscillations of pressures)

BABSKIY, Ye. B.; GURFINKOL', V.S.; ROMEL', E.L.; YAKOBSON, Ya.S.

New method of studying the stability of man in an erect position;  
method of stabilography. Fiziol. zhur. 41 no.3:423-427 My-Je '55.

(MLRA 8:8)

1.Iz Laboratorii fiziologii Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya, Moskva.

(POSTURE,

registration of stability of man in erect position)

ROMEL', E.L.

Electropneumatic registration of the arterial pulse for the diagnosis  
of endarteritis. Khirurgiia 32 no.12:66-70 D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR pri  
fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy klinike (dir. - deystvit'nyy chlen  
AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
imeni I.V.Stalina.

(ENDARTERITIS, diag.

electropneumatic registration of arterial pulse)

(PULSE

arterial, electropneumatic registration in diag. of  
endarteritis)

ROMEL', E.L.

Function test in the differential diagnosis of affection of the arterial system in endarteritis [with summary in English] *Eksper.khir.* l no.4:  
54-59 J1-Ag '56 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz laboratori fiziologii AMN SSSR pri fakul'tetskoi khirurgicheskoy klinike (dir. - deyatel'nyy chlen- AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Bakulev)  
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.  
(ENDARTERITIS OBLITERANS, differ. diag.)

determ. of vaso. reaction to vasodilators (Rus)  
(VASOMOTOR DRUGS, eff.)

vasodilators, determ. of vaso. reaction in differ.  
diag. of endarteritis obliterans (Rus)

ROMEL', E.L. (Moskva, Bol'shaya Kaluzhskaya, d.8)

~~Arterial pulse in adhesive pericarditis and its change following surgery.~~ *Vest.khir.* 79 no.11:128-130 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii krovoobrashcheniya i dykhaniya Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir.-prof. A.N.Bakulev).

(PERICARDITIS, ADHESIVE, physiol  
arterial pulse before & after surg. (Rus))

ROMEL', T.E.

Imizin treatment of depressive states in oncological patients in  
the process of roentgen therapy. Med. rad. 8 no.3:31-34 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii i Moskovskogo ordena  
Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i radiologicheskogo  
otdeleniya Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.24.

ROMEL', T.E.

Permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier and its changes following aminazine therapy in schizophrenia [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.2:151-155 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Radiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - kand.med. nauk M.Ya. Mayzelis) i klinika (zav. - prof. I.G. Ravkin) Instituta psichiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. V.M. Branshchikov).

(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID,  
blood-CSF barrier in schizophrenia, eff. of  
chlorpromazine ther. (Rus))

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, ther.  
chlorpromazine, eff. on blood-CSF barrier (Rus))  
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use,  
schizophrenia, eff. on blood-CSF barrier (Rus))

MAYZELIS, M.Ya. Prinimali uchastiye: ROMEL', T.E.; KONTSEVOY, V.A.

Penetration of radioactive phosphorus isotope into the cerebrospinal fluid in case of introduction through the mucosa of the nose in patients with schizophrenia and other mental diseases. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 62 no.12:1863-1867 '62.

(MIRA 16:11)

\*

ROMEL', T. E., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Condition of Permeability of Hemato-encephalitic Barrier in Schizophrenia Patients," Voronezh, 1961, 17 pp. (Voronezh Med. Inst.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 288).

ROMEL', T.E.

Change in the permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier and the phagocytosis of the leucocytes in schizophrenics under the influence of insulin therapy. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:238-241 '61.

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov Laboratoriya meditsinskoy radiologii. Zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik M.Ya.Mayzelis. Klinika zatyazhnykh psikhozov. Zav. - prof. I.G.Ravkin.  
(INSULIN SHOCK THERAPY) (BRAIN) (PHAGOCYTOSIS) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

MAYZELIS, M.Ya., kand.med.nauk; MASLOV, I.A., kand.med.nauk; ROMEL', T.E.

Permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier and of the skin capillaries in patients with cerebrovascular diseases with mental disorders. Preliminary report. Trudy Gos. nauchno-issl. inst. psikh. 22:363-369 '60.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Laboratoriya meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. laboratoriyy - kand. med.nauk M.Ya.Mayzelis) i klinika sosudistykh psikhozov (zav. klinikoy - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psichiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.  
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (CAPILLARIES-PERMEABILITY)  
(MENTAL DISORDERS)

ROMEL', T.E.

Hemophirin treatment of asthenic states developing following  
radiotherapy. Med.rad. 9 no.9:14-17 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. L.D.Linden-  
braten) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta  
imeni Sechenova.

LEVITANUS, A.D.; KARMAZIN, E.I.; ROMEN, A.A.

Bench testing of the frames of crawler tractors for fatigue  
strength. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.3:8-11 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy traktornyj zavod.

ROMEN, Yu.S., aspirant

Movement of the underframe of the rolling stock on curved  
track sections. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.6:16-20 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

DOREMAN, Yu.I., inzh.; ROMEN, Yu.S., inzh.

Using electronic digital computers for calculating the dynamic curving-in of locomotives on curved track sections. Vest. TSNII MPS' 21 no.6:52-57 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Malyshova.  
(Locomotives—Design and construction)  
(Electronic digital computers)

YAVOYSKIY, V.I., otv. red.; BIGEYEV, A.M., red.; BORKO, Ye.A., red.; GLINKOV, M.A., red.; ZARVIN, Ye.Ya., red.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A., red.; KOCHO, V.S., red.; KUDRIN, V.A., red.; LAPITSKIY, V.I., red.; LEVIN, S.L., red.; OYKS, G.N., red.; ROMENETS, V.A., red.; UMRIKHIN, P.V., red.; FILIPPOV, S.I., red.

[Theory and practice of the intensification of processes in converters and open-hearth furnaces; transactions]  
Teoriia i praktika intensifikatsii protsessov v konferterrakh i martenovskikh pechakh; trudy. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 552p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Mezhyuzovskoye nauchnoye soveshchaniye po teorii i praktike intensifikatsii protsessov v konverterakh i martenovskikh pechakh. 2. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (for Filippov). 3. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kapustin). 4. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Umrikhin).

ROMENETS, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FUNTOV, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Comparison of performance figures of 500-ton open-hearth furnaces  
in two plants. Stal' 22 no.9:795-796 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Open-hearth furnaces)

ROMENETS, V.A.; BANNYY, N.P.; AGEYeva, V.A.

Investigating technical and economic indices. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
chern. met. no.3:197-206 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Steel, Stainless--Metallurgy)

*BR*

ACCESSION NR: AP4045816

S/0148/64/000/009/0195/0201

AUTHOR: Romenets, V. A.; Afonin, V. T.; Pischikov, M. M.

TITLE: Smelting stainless steel with chromite in arc furnaces

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 9, 1964, 195-201

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel smelting, chromium steel, arc furnace, stainless steel, chromite, chromium steel smelting, ferrochromium

ABSTRACT: The rise in the use of stainless steel has increased the requirements for refined ferrochromium, the supply of which is limited. Therefore, chromite is currently being investigated as a source of chromium for stainless steel. It is added directly to the charge, improving metal degasification and eliminating non-metallic inclusions. In the present study, three kinds of chromite from Kazakhstan were used containing: 48.66-54.00% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; 6.00-4.43% SiO<sub>2</sub>; 14.4-11.8% MgO; 10.60-13.84% Fe<sub>total</sub>; 0.021-0.008% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>; 0.040-0.077% S. The chromium in the chromite was reduced by the silicon in the silico-chromium compound, by the 45% ferrosilicon content, as well as by the aluminum in the steel scrap. The steel was melted in three ways. In the first, all the chromite was added directly to the charge. In the second, two-thirds of the chromite was added at the beginning, and one-third at the end of the process. The third method consisted of melting

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4045816

low-carbon steel and high-chromium scrap, chromite and silico-chromium. Oxygen was blown through the furnace for 1 hr. 20 min. to 1 hr. 50 min. after beginning the process. Then the remaining chromite was added and oxygen was again introduced until the carbon content reached 0.12-0.18%. After this, limestone was added up to 12 kg/metric ton; and 10-15 min. later the slag was removed. According to F. P. Yedneral, the usual ratio of slag to metal is 0.14. In the described tests this figure was changed to 0.18-0.31. The best results were obtained with 17% chromite (charge weight), where the ratio did not exceed 0.22. When the chromite weight was 20% the ratio reached 0.24 and it was inexpedient to increase the quantity of chromite further. The quality of the steel produced from chromite in these tests was no worse than that produced by the usual method. The melting loss of chromium varied between 8.05 and 18.99%. When the oxygen was added right at the beginning there was a high melting loss of chromium. Thus, the oxygen should be added only when the charge is completely melted and the metal is at a high temperature. In two melts, when the oxygen was added for 10 minutes under a pressure of 9.0 atm after 90-95% of the charge was melted, the melting loss of chromium was the lowest. The duration of charging was increased by 5-10 minutes due to the use of chromite, so that the duration of the process was also increased. The furnace lining remained the same as for the usual melts when the chromite content was below 20%. The cost of steel and capital investments was lower with chromite than for the usual method. The authors conclude that use of up to 17% chromite

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045816

chromite does not impair the technological process, nor lower the labor productivity. The use of chromite lowers the consumption of refined ferro-chromium, and the chromium is utilized much better with chromite than by the usual methods. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 29Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ORLOVA, O.K.; ROMENSKAYA, Ye.P.

Method of radial paper chromatography used for the separation  
and identification of methylated monosaccharides. Biokhimia  
26 no.4:646-648 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, State Medical Institute, Rostov-on-Don.  
(MONOSACCHARIDES)  
(PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ROMER, V.

Graininess of photographic images. Part 2: Application of the theory of stationary functions to the graininess problems. Zhur. nauch. i prikl.fot i kin. 5 no.5:380-395 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Photography)

ROMER, W.

✓ Estimation of certain quality characteristics of plates for process work. Witold Romer, M. Gredka, Z. Jackiewicz, H. Pasik, and W. Pienarzyc (Inst. Tech., Wrocław, Poland).

J. Phot. Sci. 6, 144-52(1958).—Sensitometric criteria are proposed for measuring the "effective contrast" of photographic materials for line and halftone work. Methods of estg. the resolving power of materials in line photography and of dot quality in the halftone process are described. A dot quality coeff. is formulated. Good correlation between the contrast factor and resolution is found for material of conventional type but no correlations for materials of the "lith"-type. A linear relation is found between the dot quality coeff. and the contrast coeff. for both conventional and lith-type materials. Latitude requirements for continuous tone copying of originals are formulated. None of the materials tested satisfy these requirements. Authors

er

Romer, W.

✓ Estimation of certain quality characteristics of plates for process work. Witold Romer, M. Gredka, Z. Jackiewicz, H. Pasik, and W. Pidanczyk (Inst. Tech., Wroclaw, Poland). *J. Phot. Sci.* 6, 144-52 (1958). Sensitometric criteria are proposed for measuring the "effective contrast" of photographic materials for line and halftone work. Methods of estg. the resolving power of materials in line photography and of dot quality in the halftone process are described. A dot quality coeff. is formulated. Good correlation between the contrast factor and resolution is found for material of conventional type but no correlations for materials of the "lith"-type. A linear relation is found between the dot quality coeff. and the contrast coeff. for both conventional and lith-type materials. Latitude requirements for continuous tone copying of originals are formulated. None of the materials tested satisfy these requirements. Authors  
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or

ZARUBIN, I.N., shofer; KONEV, B.F., inzhener; RUBETS, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzenter; ROMENBERG, R.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Gasoline economy in operating motor vehicles] Ekonomiya benzina pri ekspluatatsii avtomobilia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 95 p.  
(MLRA 7:4)  
(Automobiles--Fuel systems)

*BOMENDIK, L. M.*

COUNTRY	: USSR	V
CATEGORY	Pharmacology and Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents	
ABC. JOUR.	Rhebol., No. 5 1959, No. 23113	
AUTHOR	Bomendik, L. M.	
INST.		
TITLE	Influence of Dibazol and Pentamino on the Function of Kidneys	
CRIG. PUB.	Farmakol. i toksykologiya, 1958, 21, No 4, 64-68	
ABSTRACT	Single injections of dibazol (D) and pentamino (P) in doses decreasing blood pressure do not substantially change spontaneous diuresis. P markedly inhibits diuresis following loading with water. A single injection of D somewhat decreases renal blood flow and glomerular filtration; P exerts no such effect. Prolonged (in terms of days) administration of D (10 mg/kg) and P (15 mg/kg) does not worsen the filtration-reabsorption function and excretory	

Card:

1/2

COUNTRY	:	V
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	PZhBiol., №. 5 1959, №. 23113
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TIME	:	
ORIG. SUB.	:	
ABSTRACT cont'd	:	function of the kidneys, and somewhat increases water diuresis. Renal blood flow increases noticeably under the influence of prolonged administration of D.-- From the author's summary
Card:	2/2	38

ROMENDIK, L.M.

Effect of dibazol and pentamin on renal function. Farm. i toks.  
21 no. 4:64-68 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Iyubushin) Orenburgskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(PENDIOMIDE, effects,

on kidney funct (Rus))

(MUSCLE RELAXANTS, effects

dibazol on kidney funct (Rus))

(KIDNEYS, eff. of drugs on

dibazol & pendiomide (Rus))

ROMENDIK, L.M.

Effect of apressin on urination. Farm. i toks. 22 no.4:371-375  
Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Lyubishin) Chkalovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HYDRALAZINE pharmacol.)  
(URINATION pharmacol.)

BAHKAGAN, T.S.; ROMENDIK, L.M.

Effect of vitamin C content in the body on the physiological  
value of preserved blood erythrocytes. Vop. pit. 23 no.5:28-33  
S-O '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. I.I.Matusis) Altayskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta i Altayskaya krayevaya stantsiya  
perelivaniya krovi (dir. I.S.Posekunova), Barnaul.

~~RUMYANTSEV, L. M.~~

USSR/Medicine - Pharmacophysiology

FD-861

Card 1/1      Pub. 30 - 12/18

Author : Romendik, L. M.

Title : ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ The effect of potassium thiocyanate on the function of the kidneys in dogs

Periodical : Farm. i toks. 17, 42-48, Jul/Aug 54

Abstract : Experiments showed that repeated administration of large doses of potassium thiocyanate to dogs disrupts hydrodiuresis and not only decreases the spontaneous elimination of urine, but the capacity of the kidneys to eliminate superfluous liquids as well. Tests with dyes, and the high content of urea and chlorides in the urine indicate that the excretory functions of the kidneys are affected only slightly. No after-effects were observed. A single dose of potassium thiocyanate temporarily increased the elimination of a water load and dyes, and had no effect on diuresis. 12 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet references are cited. The results of the experiments are illustrated by 7 graphs and 4 tables.

Institution : Chair of Pharmacology (Head - Prof. A. A. Lyubushin) of the Chkalov Medical Institute

Submitted : --

ROMENDIK, L.M.

Effect of pentamine on kidney function. Khim. i med. no.15:130-135  
'60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedra farmakologii (zav. - A.A.Lyubushin) Chkalovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PENTAMINE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (KIDNEYS)

ROMENETS, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Relation of the effective life of an open-hearth furnace to repair  
schedules. Stal' 18 no.11:1038-1039 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Open-hearth furnaces--Maintenance and repair)

ROMENETS, V.A.; FUNTOV, Yu.Ye.

Effect of the capacity of open hearth furnaces on their yearly output. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.12:168-172 '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov i Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

BANNYY, N.P.; ROMENETS, V.A.; FEDOTOV, A.A.

Methods of evaluating fuel; on the basis of gas fuel. Stal' 24  
no.12;1134-1130 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

ROMENETS V.A.

BANNYY, N.P., kand.ekon.nauk, dots.; ROMENETS, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical and economic efficiency of using oxygen in the open  
hearth process. Sbor. Inst. stali no.37:124-137 '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

(Open-hearth process)

(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

ROMENETS, V.A.; MAKAYEV, S.V.; LAPIN, N.L.

Studying indices of the rotary furnace process. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
chern.met. 4 no.9:191-197 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Rotary hearth furnaces)

ROMESETS, V.A.; KAMALOV, R.G.

Analyzing the assortment of steel produced in large electric  
arc furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.11:183-  
192 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

FEDOTOV, A.A.; BANNYY, N.P.; ROMENETS, V.A.

Technical progress and tendency toward the full use of fuel  
in metallurgical plants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.  
no.1:201-208 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

ROVNETS, V.A.; FUNTOV, Yu.Ye.

Comparative analysis of technical and economic indices of open-hearth furnace plants with 500- and 250-ton furnaces. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 5 no.11:202-208 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.  
(Open-hearth furnaces--Cost of operation)

FLEGONTOVA; AKATOV, S.; AKATOV, K.; ARUTYUNYAN; BAGDASAROV; PEREPELYUK;  
ORLIK; ROMENETS; IKHNO; VLASOV; TSIRKEL'; SYROYEZHKO.

Obligations in honor of the 22d Congress of the CPSU have been  
fulfilled. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.11:1-3 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika ekonomicheskogo otdela Upravleniya  
meditsinskoy i parfyumernoy promyshlennosti Mosgorsovmarkhca  
(for Flegontova). 2. Direktor Leningradskogo mylovarenennogo zavoda  
imeni Karpova (for S.Akatov). 3. Direktor Nevskogo mylovarenennogo  
zavoda (for K.Akatov). 4. Glavnnyy inzh. Zaporozhskogo maslozhiro-  
vogo kombinata (for Arutyunyan). 5. Direktor Yerevanskogo mas-  
lozhirovogo kombinata (for Bagdasarov). 6. Direktor Ferganskogo  
maslozhirovogo kombinata (for Perepelyuk). 7. Glavnnyy inzh.  
Chimkentskogo maslozhirovogo kombinata (for Orlik). 8. Direktor  
Kazanskogo zhirovogo kombinata (for Romenets). 9. Glavnnyy inzh.  
Gomel'skogo zhirovogo kombinata (for Ikhno). 10. Direktor  
Novosibirskogo zhirovogo kombinata (for Vlasov). 11. Direktor  
Odesskogo masloekstraktsionnogo zavoda (for TSirkel'). 12.  
Direktor Vitebskogo masloekstraktsionnogo zavoda (for Syroyezhko).

(Oil industries)

ROMENETS, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FUNTOV, Yu.Ye., inzh.

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TITLE: The Efficiency of Using Oxygen in Electric Arc Furnaces 18

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TEXT: The application of oxygen in the electric arc furnace affects the technical-economic characteristics of the melting process. Oxygen contributes to the increase in furnace output and in melting low-carbon steels it also helps to keep down the carbon content. In order to determine the economic effects of oxygen on the capacity of the melting equipment, the direct production costs and the initial costs of using oxygen which are the main features of the useful effect of oxygen tests were carried out on 1X 18H 9T (1Kh18N9T), 18XHBA (18KhNVA) and some structural and tool steels in the Chelyabinsk and Zlatoust Metallurgical Plants, and in the "Dneprospetsstal'", in 1958. According to the records of the plants it was found that: 1) the furnace output increased for the 1Kh18N9T type steel by 22 %, for the 18KhNVA type steel by 10 %, for structural and tool steels by 5-7 %, as a result of the shorter refining time; 2) the stand-stills of the furnace were shortened and 3) the power supply to the furnace is

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reduced, because the current is switched off while oxygen is blown through the bath. The influence of oxygen on the direct cost of production was examined by reference to workshop calculations, and it was found that a) expensive soft iron could be replaced in the charge by cheaper components: for the 1Kh18N9T and 18KhNVA steels by alloy scraps (up to 73 % and 80 %, respectively), while for structural and tool steels by carbon-containing low-phosphorus scraps; b) by using oxygen in the furnace, electric power consumption can be reduced considerably, because the melting period is shorter and the current is switched off while oxygen is blown through the bath. For instance, the saving effected by using oxygen in melting 1Kh18N9T steel amounts to 644.97 rubles/ton, whereas the additional cost of using oxygen is no more than 221.73 rubles/ton. A drawback of the process is that the amount of cinder increases: the total cinder amount of the metal 1.5-1.8 times, that of chromium 1.6 times, of iron and silicon 2.4 times. In spite of this fact the use of oxygen is justified because it makes a very economical composition of the charge and of ferro-alloys possible. The costs connected with the use of oxygen in the furnace include that of the oxygen and that of lining the pipes. The influence of oxygen on the initial costs is de-

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terminated by six factors, four of which (lower power consumption, increase in output, the substitution of soft iron by scraps and the smaller consumption of ferro-alloys and nickel) are of positive character, i.e., they reduce initial costs, whereas two factors (the cost of oxygen and the increase in the amount of cinder) have a cost-raising effect. However, the influence of these negative factors is amply offset by the saving obtained by using oxygen. There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

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